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Experian AS

The 3rd of November 2008 we changed our company name from CreditInform AS to Experian AS. In this event we have also renewed our web pages, however our online solutions have not yet been redesigned and the CreditInform logo will therefore be present for a while longer. Experian AS is Norway's leading supplier of business information to industry and commerce. Our services include credit information, solutions for credit rating, information for use in sales and marketing and information about demand for business premises. We aim through our information solutions to give our customers better grounds for decision-making, helping them to improve their profitability. We supply most of our information via the Internet and integrated solutions. What we do is supply information, analyses and models to customers, partners and colleagues, helping them make the best possible decisions.

Experian offers a range of products in:

Company information
Personal information
International credit information

Our unique international credit rating system provides you with a conclusion about the creditworthiness of a company, whether your customer is large or small, Norwegian or foreign. The information quickly and easily tells you what you need in order to make sound decisions about how much credit to give your customer.

Experian currently enjoys a strong position as market leader. We offer standard product versions as well as more customised, integrated solutions. Our organised information will strengthen your credit administration and remove some of the uncertainty from the future.

Experian AS is part of Experian EMEA. The aim is to create a leading credit and market information company in the Nordic region.

Experian is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Experian.

About Experian:

- Experian is listed on the London Stock Exchange (EXPN) and is a constituent of the FTSE 100 index
- Annual sales are \$3.8 billion, twice as much as the nearest competitor
- Information on more than 300 million consumers and more than 30 million companies
- Customers in more than 65 countries

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Customer Centre 815 55 454 Fax: 22 93 20 80
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Welcome to the CreditOnline user guide

The user guide will show you the programs you can access through CreditOnline. It explains how to start using the programs and the kind of information contained in our database.

Login

Before you can access the system you must click "Logg på" up in the right corner of our home page

The first time you log in, you will be prompted to change your password you make it personal to you.

- The password must contain between 6 and 10 characters.
- It must include numbers as well as letters
- The password cannot contain foreign characters such as æ, ø, å or special characters like * etc
- The system distinguishes between lowercase and uppercase letters.



If you are informed that you entered an incorrect password or that you have been suspended, click the link at the bottom of the login page: "Click here to receive a new password by e-mail". Enter your username and e-mail address in the fields and click "OK". A new password will be sent to your inbox quickly.

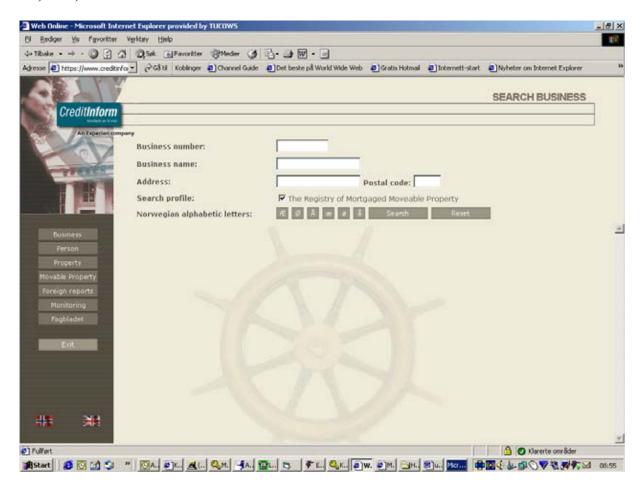
Error messages like "This e-mail address is not the same as the address in our records" are quite serious, and you will need to contact the Customer Centre on 815, who will be able to help you.

After logging in, you will see the search page.

The menu on the left shows which solutions you can access. To select an option from the menu, click the button you are interested in – Business, Person, Property, Movable Property, National register or Foreign reports.

Searching for Norwegian businesses

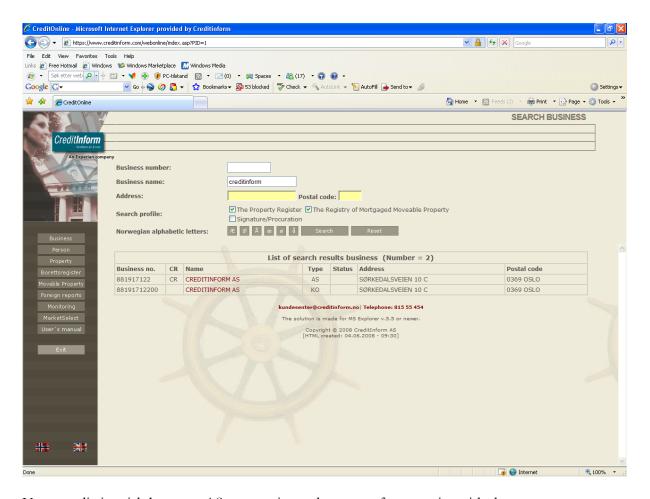
Click the "Business" button on the search page. Enter search criteria in the field you want to search by. If you are searching by business number alone, the list will only contain a single hit. If you do not know the business number, you can search for all or part of the business name combined with the postal code. You are not recommended to use company abbreviations like AS, ASA, etc. in the search.



If there is no exact match for the company you are looking for, you will see a list of the companies matching your search criteria. The "Status" field lets you know if there is anything you should know about the company.

- A Under public debt settlement
- B The company has changed its name
- F The company is being liquidated
- K The company is bankrupt
- O Assets of compulsory liquidation surrendered to debtors
- P Bankruptcy proceedings completed
- R The company has reserved itself against the sale of its address
- S The company has been deleted
- T The company has been compulsorily liquidated
- U Illegal company name, change orders received
- Z A company which probably no longer exists, but which is registered as being active in the Brønnøysund Register

If a company is marked with CR, a Credit Rating has been calculated for it.



You can distinguish between AS companies and groups of companies with the same name because groups of companies have two extra zeros in the business number, and because of the abbreviations AS and KO. No information is stored for a group of companies apart from the consolidated accounts. See appendix 3 for company types.

To access the information, click the name of the company you are interested in. This takes you to the page for this company.



The figure shows the first page for a company. Contact information like the name and address appears in the middle of the report. Underneath, there is a list of the available information. If information about the company is available, it is highlighted as a hyperlink. Click the service you are interested in to display the relevant information.

The available information varies from one company to the next, depending on what has been registered. The same information can be accessed from the options in the top right of the page. This menu appears on all the pages.

Available information

The various services available from the list are described below.

Credit Rating

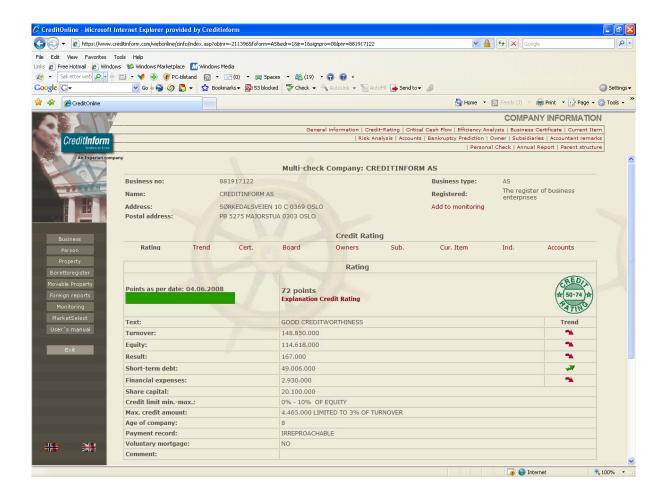
The Credit Rating system is based on a common European points standard, so that the provision of credit information across national boundaries is based on standardised conclusions and assessments. This has the advantage of allowing credit levels to be compared across national boundaries

The Credit Rating is based on a points system of 0-100 points, with 100 points for maximum creditworthiness.



In addition to this points total, the first page of the Credit Rating states a recommended maximum credit, a summary of key data from the accounts, and recommendations. The Credit

Rating analysis is an integrated report that provides a good basis for determining the creditworthiness of a company.



The Credit Rating report has additional folders containing the information on which the analysis is based, for example the accounts, the board and any payment remarks. If you click "Accounts", you can access more options in this section. The information is the same if you select "Accounts" from the menu at the top of the page.

Our Credit Rating also includes a trend analysis. The trend analysis shows developments over severalyears, indicating whether the company's financial data and creditworthiness have improved or deteriorated.

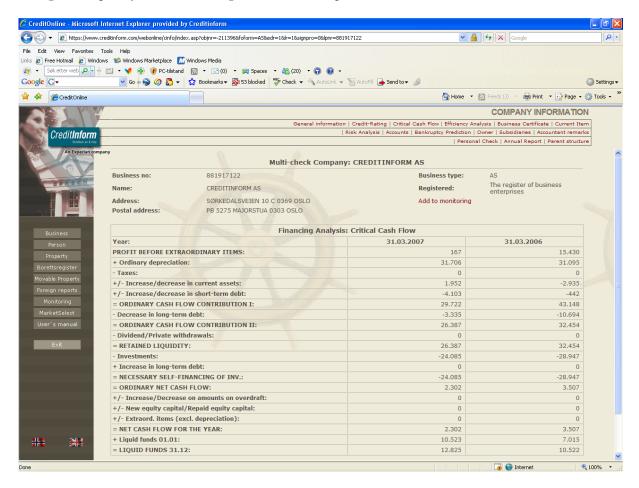
You are recommended to use your own experience and information in combination with our Credit Rating.

You can also display the CR report in a print friendly format. Select the parts of the Credit Rating you want to include, then click "Make PDF Report" to display the full report. To use this printout, you must have Adobe Acrobat installed on your computer. Adobe Acrobat can be downloaded from our web site.

See **appendix 7** to find out more about the Credit Rating model. See **appendix 8** for more information on the score model Commercial Delphi.

Critical cash flow

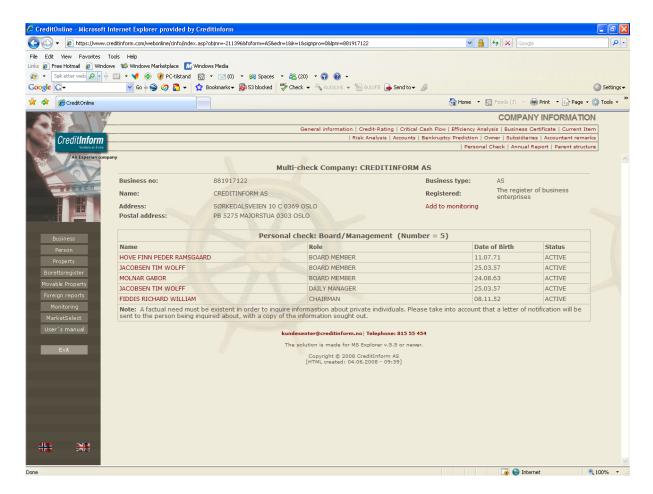
Critical cash flow provides an indication of how different companies finance their cash and investment requirements. You will find out which factors contribute towards cash flow and changes in liquidity reserves during the course of a period.



All companies that are required to submit accounts must create a funding analysis for their own company. Companies defined as small companies are exempt from this requirement, but we have prepared an analysis that also applies to these companies.

Personal check, board/management

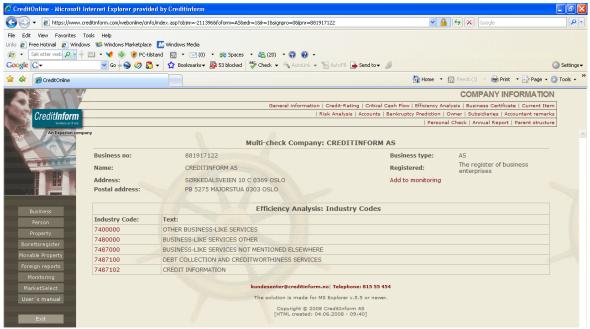
The personal check is part of the Credit Rating report. You can use this option to find out about the people in the company and check on things like board appointments, notes on remuneration, etc. Click a name to go straight to the search page of the database for private individuals. Note that a copy of your search will be sent to the person you are looking for.



Industry analysis

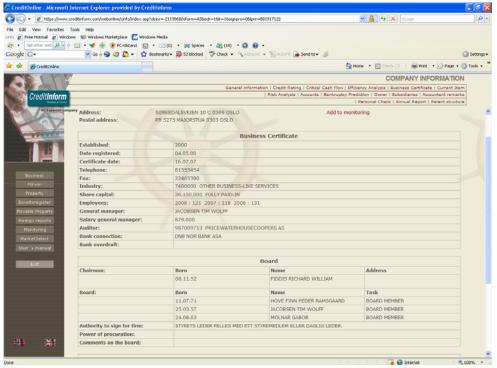
The industry analysis provides a quick overview of the company's market position. It is a rapid market analysis covering the selected industry as a whole and also the company in relation to the rest of the industry. It is an easy way to find out how your customer or your own company is doing compared to the rest of the industry.

The competitor analysis indicates how the company is doing compared to its competitors, on the basis of a set of financial data.



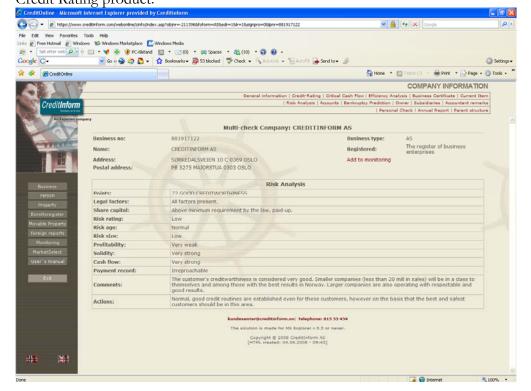
Business certificate

This is the official certificate of the company you are interested in. It contains the address, registration date, board members, etc.



Risk analysis

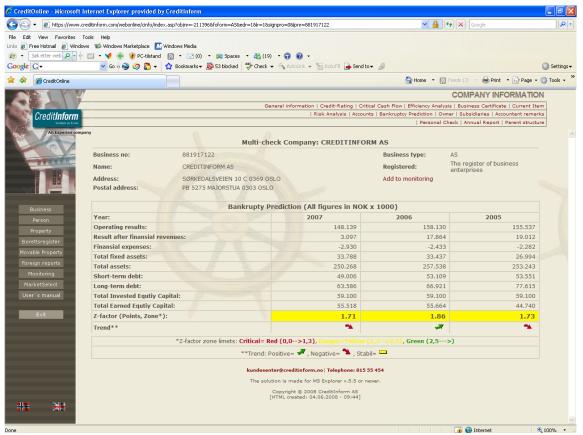
The risk analysis evaluates potential risks, including an assessment of legal factors, financial data, and the age and size of the company. The rating conclusion and assessment are the same as in the Credit Rating product.



Bankruptcy prediction

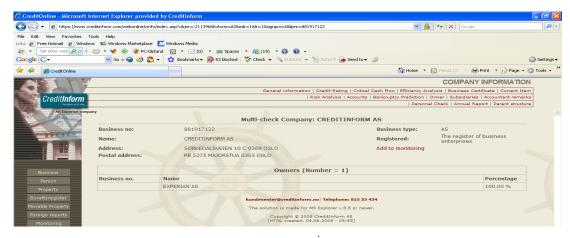
The bankruptcy prediction is an analysis of the accounts, predicting the likelihood of possible bankruptcy in the future. The analysis is based on a Z-factor analysis. This is an international formula using statistical material over a 20 year period and based on key data from the company's accounts. The companies are placed in the green, yellow or red zone. The bankruptcy prediction also indicates whether the trend is positive or negative.

You should not base your credit evaluation on this analysis in isolation. However, in combination with your own experience and the other Experian products, the analysis can provide a good indication of the company's finances.



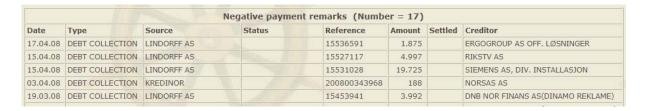
Owner/subsidiaries

This page provides a short overview a company's main owners and subsidiaries. Ownership is indicated as a percentage. If the owner or subsidiary is registered as a company in our database, the name will be highlighted, which means you can display a report by clicking the link.



Payment remarks

This page displays any negative payment remarks for the company. You will see a list of the cases that have been registered, with amounts, creditors, etc. Appendix 4 explains the various remarks.



Cases relating to businesses can be submitted to the credit rating agencies 30 days after a request for payment has been sent from the debt collection agency. If a repayment agreement between a debtor and a debt collection agency has been breached, the case can be registered immediately. Disputed claims cannot be registered.

The following rules apply to claims registered in our database:

- An unsettled payment remark will stay registered for 4 years from the registration date
- This does not apply to officially registered security interests in real estate and movable property. In this case, the payment remarks stay registered for as long as the security interest remains in the official register.
- Bankruptcies will stay registered for 4 years from the registration date.
- Payment remarks are completely deleted if we receive notification that the claim has been settled

Voluntary mortgage

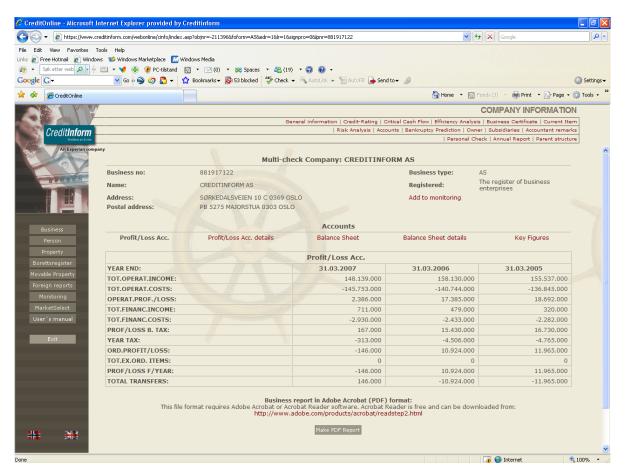
This option shows a list of a company's voluntary security interests. The most common voluntary security interests are for short-term finance, security for vehicles or plant and machinery. Appendix 4 explains the various types of security interest



Accounts

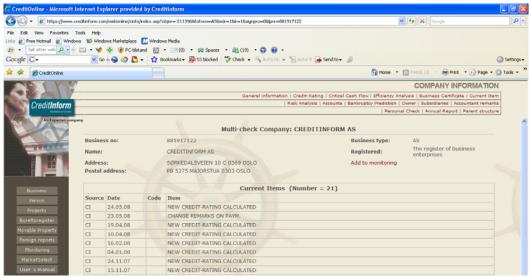
This option displays the accounts for the last three years. The first page is a summary of the profit and loss account, from where you can either go into more detail or switch to the balance sheet and key figures.

You can also display the report in a print friendly format. Click "Make PDF Report" to assemble the full report for printing. See appendix 5 for an explanation of the key figures.



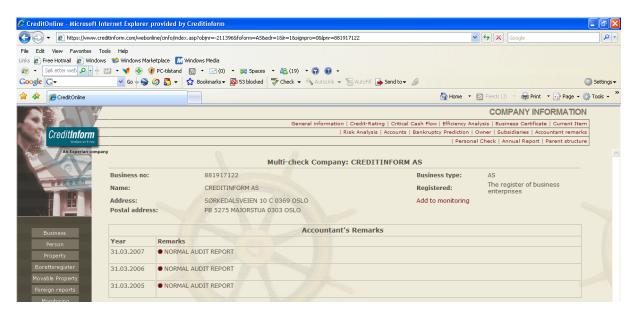
Current items

This option contains historical information about the company you are looking at. The list shows significant events relating to the company. Examples include a change of rating or new board members.



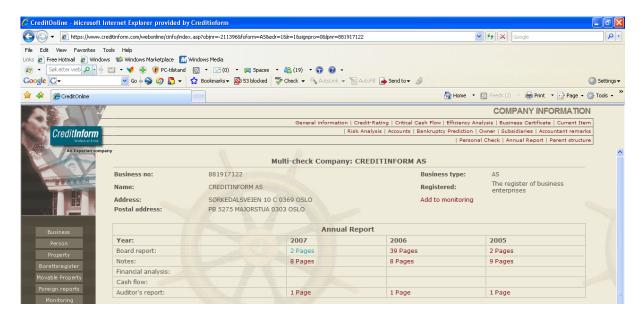
Accountant's remarks

This is a brief report in which the accountant comments on any departure from the regulations or recognised standards, or on normal accounts.

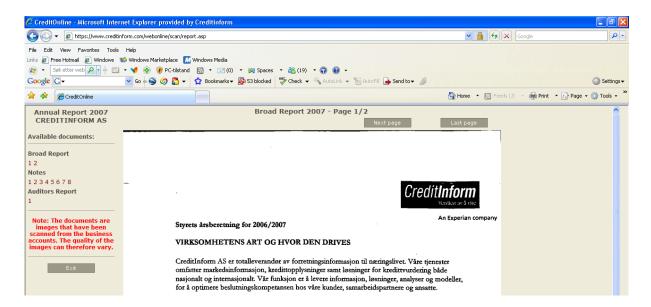


Annual report

This section contains the director's report, the notes to the accounts and any cash flow analysis from the last three financial years. The documents are scanned into our database using the originals from the Register of Company Accounts. Highlighted text in the table below indicates the available information.



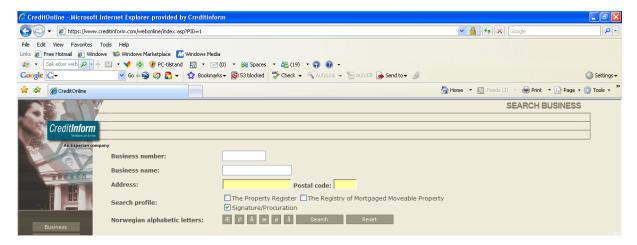
Select the report and year that you are interested in from the table. After selecting a report from the page, you can select other reports from the list on the left.



You can also display the report in a print friendly format. Select the year and the parts of the annual report you want to include, then click "Make PDF Report" to display the full report.

Signature/procuration

This option is an easy way to find out who is authorised to sign for the company and who has power of procuration. It ensures that the people you are doing business with are genuinely authorised to act on behalf of the company, and is a way of avoiding doubt or losses in future. The signature/procuration service is either predefined or you can control access to the search screen yourself.

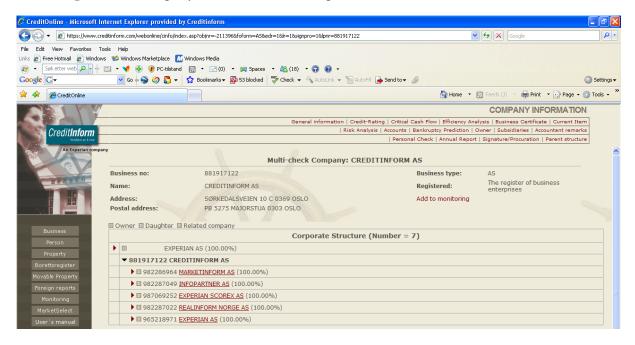


With the Signature/Procuration option selected a new page opens with details of the valid signatures. If previous signatures are registered for the company, you can access these too from this page.



Corporate structure

You can access the corporate structure from the company's menus. You can access information about the owner, subsidiaries and related companies. Shareholdings are shown as percentages, down to just 5%. Shareholdings below 5% are included if the owner has a board appointment or is a manager of the company – the list will show up to 50 owners.



The corporate structure is displayed in up to five levels, and you can use the arrows to move up and down the structure. You can also switch straight to any of the companies in the structure as long as they are registered in Norway.

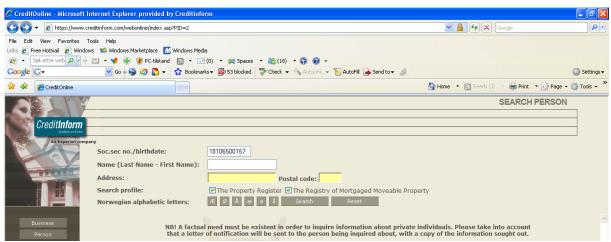
Searching for private individuals

You can only search for private individuals if you have a factual need to do so. "Factual need" usually means that there must be some element of credit. Common examples include loan applications, new telephone subscriptions, etc.

When information is obtained about a private individual, this person is sent a letter containing information about who conducted the credit check, along with a copy of the information provided. This letter is called the letter of notification.

The licence from the Data Inspectorate stipulates that sole proprietorships that are only registered in the Central Coordinating Register must be treated in the same way as private individuals in this connection. The "factual need" requirements must therefore be met when searching for sole proprietorships. The letter of notification will be sent to the owner of the sole proprietorship as with a search for a private individual.

A unique match is required when you search for private individuals. To obtain a unique match, enter the social security number in full. Another way of obtaining a unique match is to combine the name and date of birth, and possibly also the postal code.



The page indicates a recommended sequence of combinations to obtain a unique match.

Personal ID number This is unique and only produces one match

Name + date of birth This is likely to return the person you are looking for, provided

there are not many people with the same name and date of birth

Name + postal code Returns a match for new and old addresses

Name + address Returns a match for new and old addresses

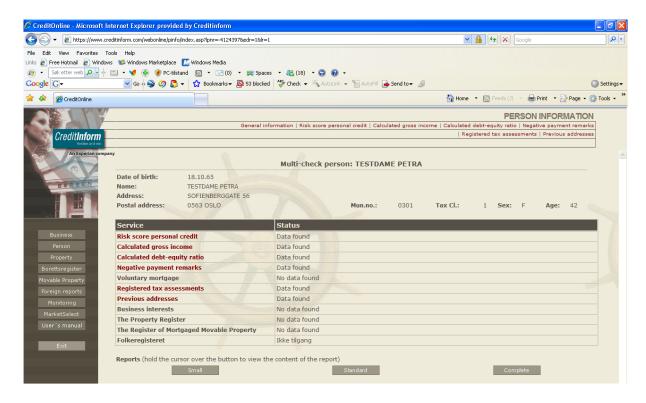
(Alternatively you can use a combination of the last three options)

If you cannot find the person you are looking for, check the following:

- Is the name correctly spelled?
- If the date of birth correct?
- Are compound names in the correct order?
- Have you put the surname first?

If the search still finds nothing, the person might have only just moved to Norway or might be too young to have submitted a tax assessment and had it approved. Another reason might be that the person is included in his/her spouse's tax assessment. Contact our Customer Centre on 815 55 454 if you need help finding someone.

Available information:



Multi-check provides a menu with all available information in the top right of the page and the table. The available information is highlighted in the same way as hyperlinks. To display the information, click the relevant option in the menu.

You can also extract three different reports from this page. Hold the mouse pointer over the option to find out what the reports contain.



The various services available from the list are described below.

Risk score, personal credit

This is an analysis of an individual's creditworthiness. The model is based on information from public registers and Experian's own database, combined with statistical data. Income and payment remarks are the most important factors, but other factors also influence an individual's risk score. The scale is from 0-100, with 100 points indicating minimum risk/maximum creditworthiness. See appendix 6 for more details of our score models.

.

Calculated gross income

When the Norwegian tax authorities introduced a linear tax system, Experian created a formula that calculates an individual's gross income. If you receive a message stating that this ratio cannot be calculated, the reason might be that the tax assessment may include special deductions, which would make the result inaccurate.

Calculated debt-equity ratio

The calculated debt-equity ratio provides information about the relationship between debt, gross income and net income.

It also compares the position of the individual in relation to others in the same age group, income group and the country on average.

The model is presented as two ratios:

Ratio I indicates the proportion of gross income accounted for by interest on debts and special deductions.

Ratio II indicates how much higher the gross income is compared to the net income (after all deductions, not just the net deductions as for Ratio I).

Payment remarks

This is a list of payment remarks that have been registered for the individual. Our licence only permits us to display one remark at each level in the process. This means that if a debt collection case has proceeded to the Conciliation Court, only the decision will appear in our solutions.

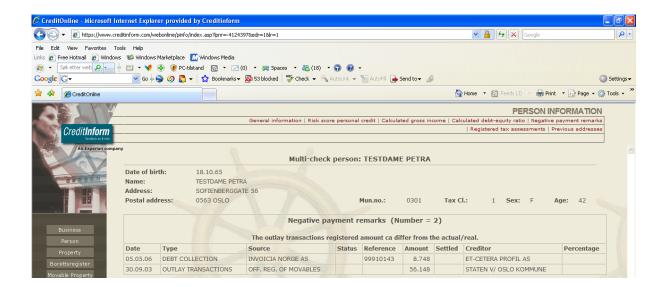
For private individuals, a case can be submitted for registration 30 days after legal proceedings are started. If a repayment agreement between a debtor and a debt collection agency has been breached, the case can be registered immediately.

Disputed claims cannot be registered as a payment remark.

- A payment remark will stay registered for 4 years from the registration date
- This does not apply to officially registered security interests in real estate and movable property. In this case, the payment remarks stay registered for as long as the security interest remains in the official register.
- Bankruptcies will stay registered for 4 years from the registration date.

 Payment remarks are completely deleted if we receive notification that the claim has been settled

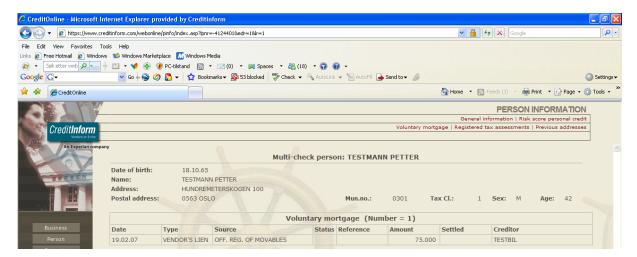
Appendix 4 explains the various remarks.



Note that the amount in enforcement proceedings may not be the same as the actual debt. This is because the debtor may have paid part of the amount, or because interest and costs may have been added.

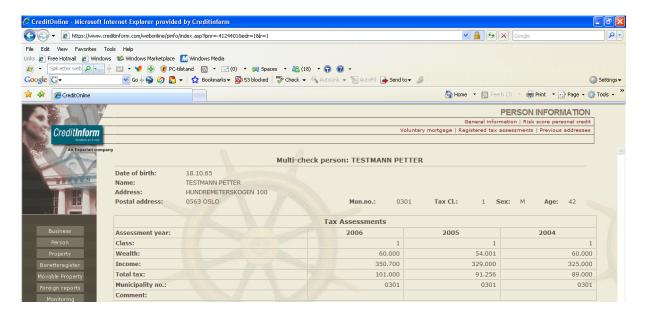
Voluntary mortgage

This option shows a list of voluntary security interests. The most common security interest registered for individuals is security for a car loan. Appendix 4 explains the various voluntary security interests.



Registered tax assessments

Our database contains individuals who have been assessed in Norway in the last three years. These are the last three years published by the tax authorities, showing net income, tax and assets for that period.

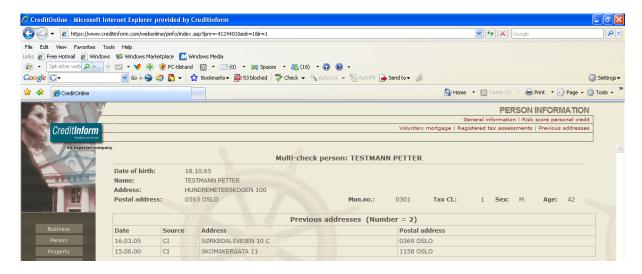


There are two tax classes in Norway. Single people are taxed in class 1. Married couples, with or without children, who are treated separately for tax purposes are assessed in class 1E. Single parents and married couples in which one spouse does not have an income are assessed in tax class 2. Married couples, with or without children, with one spouse who has a very low income are assessed in tax class 2F

There is one more tax class - class 0 - for people living abroad but owning real estate or running a business in Norway.

Previous addresses

This is a list of addresses that Experian has registered for an individual in the last four years.



Business interests

This is a list of the companies in which the individual has business interests. The list shows the function, the company name and the company registration number.



If you are interested in a company, click it to switch to the company database, where you can find out trends and a rating for the company.

The Property Register – information about property owners, addresses and buildings

This option shows information obtained from NE's database (Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon). The list shows whether the individual is registered as owning property. You can click a list entry for details of the properties the individual owns.



The Register of Mortgaged Movable Property

This information is taken directly from the Register of Mortgaged Movable Property in Brønnøysund. The same information usually appears under Voluntary mortgage or Payment remarks.

Folkeregisteret (National Register)

You can also use our CreditOnline service to access the National Register.

The authorities have imposed restrictions on who can access the register. To use this service you will need to apply for permission from the Office of the National Registrar (SFF) – the body that supervises the use of the National Register. Permission is granted for all or part of the register, depending on the applicant's business and the need to access the data.

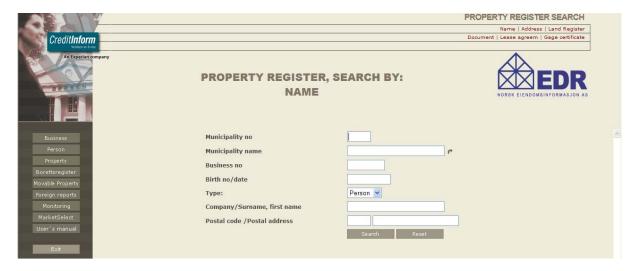
The Property Register

If you click "Property" in the menu on the left, you can search the Property Register directly.



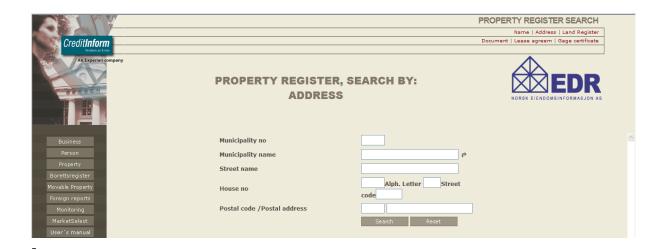
The following options are available in the menu in the top right:

Name: Use this option to search for the properties owned by a specified individual or company.



Address:

Use this option if you know the address of a property and you want to find out the company/individual that owns the property.



Land Register:

Use this option if you know the land number and title number of the property and you want to find out the company/individual who owns the property.



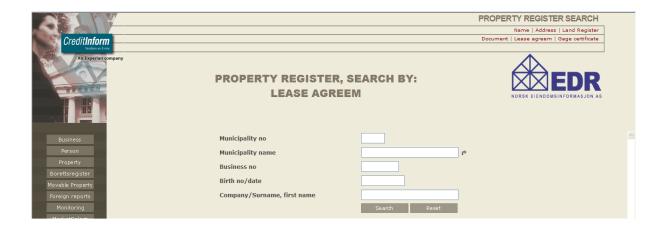
Document

Use this option if you know the journal number of a specific legal right and you want to find out what it relates to. For example, you can find out which property a mortgage is attached to.



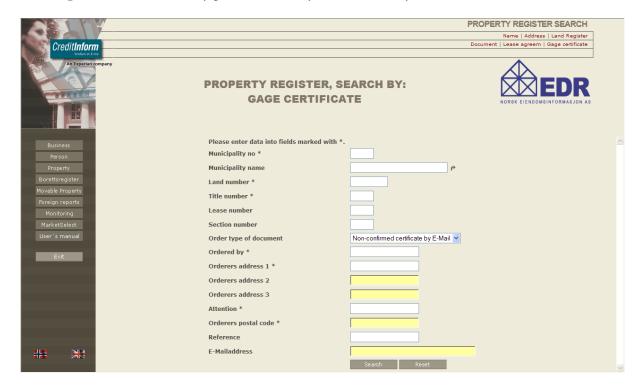
Lease agreement

Use this option to find out if a lease from the table agreement has been registered for an individual or a company.



Certificate of Mortgage

Use this option to order certificates directly from the National Mapping Authority. You can order unconfirmed certificates and historical certificates, which are sent by e-mail. You can also order a confirmed certificate, printed on special paper and complete with stamps and a signature. This is sent by post, so delivery takes a few days.



Land Register

When the land register you are looking for has been identified, you are taken to the land register search page. The search is configured to display warrant information first. If you are only interested in security interests, you can select the relevant options on the search page. Once the correct property has been found, a menu of available products appears on the left.

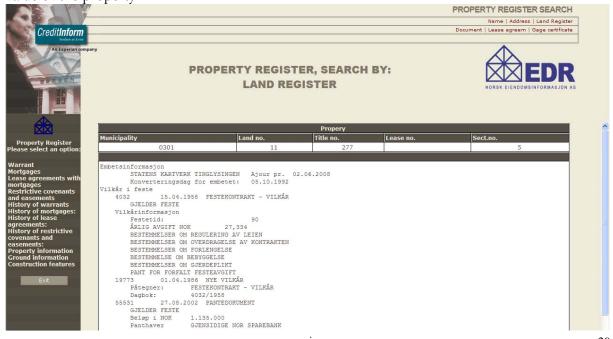
Warrant

This option shows who owns the property and the price of the property the last time it was sold. The option also gives details of any shares in common areas and any restrictions in ownership that have been registered. If there is more than one owner, the list will show how much each title holder owns.



Mortgages

This option shows who has mortgages on the property and the order of priority. The security interests displayed are financial in nature. The most common types are security for loans, but the security interests may also include registered rights of occupation or other factors affecting the value of the property.



Lease agreements with mortgages

This option shows if any lease agreements and security interests attached to the lease agreement are registered for the property.

Restrictive covenants and easements

This option shows any rights and agreements attached to the property and passed to another property or person. These rights are not normally financial in nature. Examples include hunting rights, rights of way, mooring rights, etc.

History of warrants

This option shows previous owners who are now deleted from the property register.

History of mortgages

This option shows mortgages on the property that have been deleted from the property register, covering the current owner as well as any previous owners.

History of lease agreements

This option shows whether any lease agreements have been registered for the property in the past

History of restrictive covenants and easements

This option shows whether any security interests of a non-financial nature have been registered for the property.

Property information

This option shows information about the property itself. You can find out when the property was created, the type of property, whether the property title has been registered, the surface area, any co-ownership, etc.

Ground information

This option shows a list of all registered documents for a property relating to the initial registration and any subsequent changes, for example plot divisions and surveyor's certificates, boundary adjustments, etc. The option lets you know if there have been any changes to the size of the property, for example as a result of plot divisions, or any changes to the co-ownership of the section.

Construction features

This option provides detailed information about the buildings on a property. The information includes the types of the buildings, how they are constructed, the built surface area, and arrangements for water, sewage and heating, etc. There may be more than one building associated with a property. Note that there are differences in the level of detail available for properties registered before 1980.

You can order access to the property register from our Customer Centre.

Borettsregisteret (Cooperative Housing Register)

You can use this service to obtain title and security information relating to shares in housing cooperatives in the same way as freehold properties.

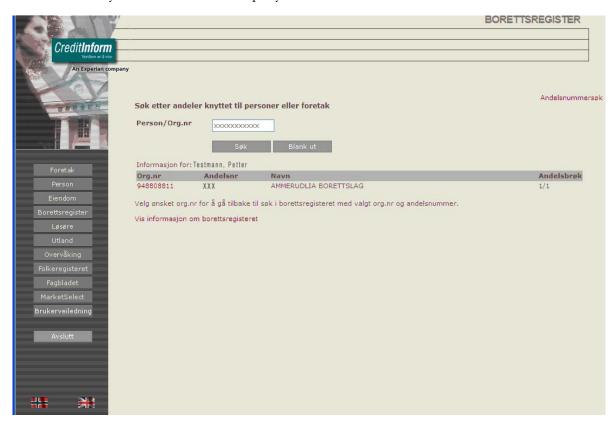


There are two options for finding information about title and security interests linked to individuals or companies: you can search by the personal ID number or company registration number of the owner or directly by the share number.

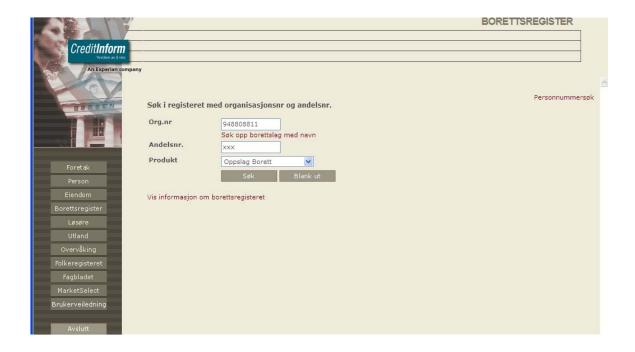
Searching by personal ID number or company registration number



If you enter a personal ID number or a company registration number, you will see a list of all shares owned by the individual or company.

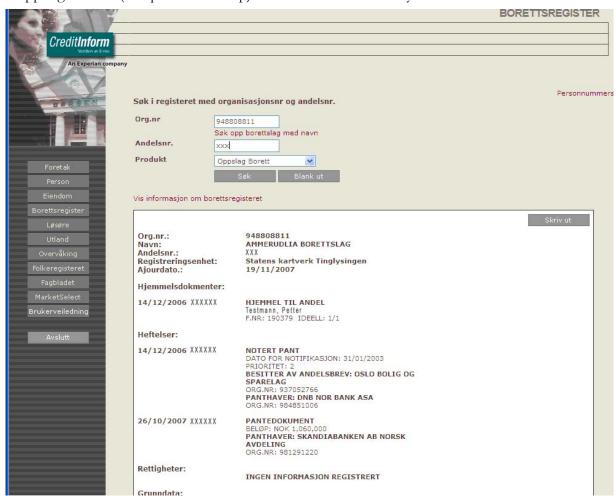


Select the company registration number from the hit list for title and security information about the share you are interested in.



Click "Søk" (Search) to show the detail page for the share.

"Oppslag Borett" (Cooperative lookup) contains title and security information about the share.



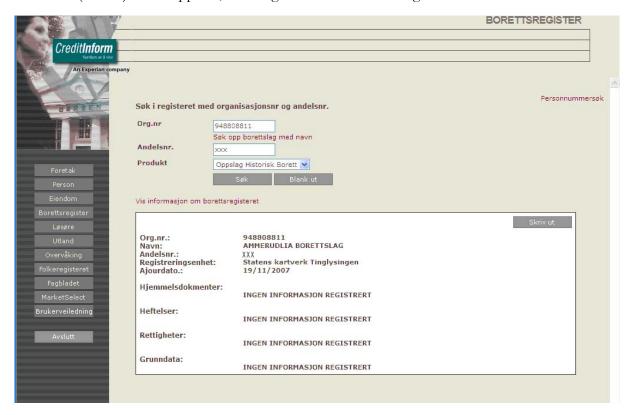
You can also use this service for historical share information.

"Oppslag Historikk Borett" (Cooperative lookup history) shows information about all title documents and security documents that are attached to the share and that became historical documents when the Cooperative Housing Register was converted in December 2006. Certain manually registered housing cooperatives may have a history back to July 2006.

Select the "Oppslag Historisk Borett" (Cooperative lookup history) product.

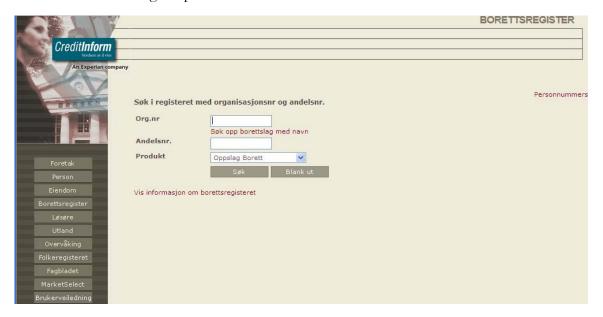


Click Søk (Search). A list appears, showing earlier records relating to this share



Searching directly by share number

You can also search for a share directly, using the share number combined with the registration number of the housing cooperative.



If you do not know the registration number of the housing cooperative, choose "Søk opp borettslag med navn" (Find housing association by name).



Click "Søk" (Search) to display the list of matches.



Specify the share you are interested in and follow the instructions as above.

Register of Mortgaged Movable Property

The Register of Mortgaged Movable Property is a database containing details of rights and security interests in property other than real estate. Examples of security interests for private individuals include registered pre-marital agreements, car loans, execution proceedings, etc. For companies, examples include plant and machinery, stock, equipment, factoring agreements, etc.



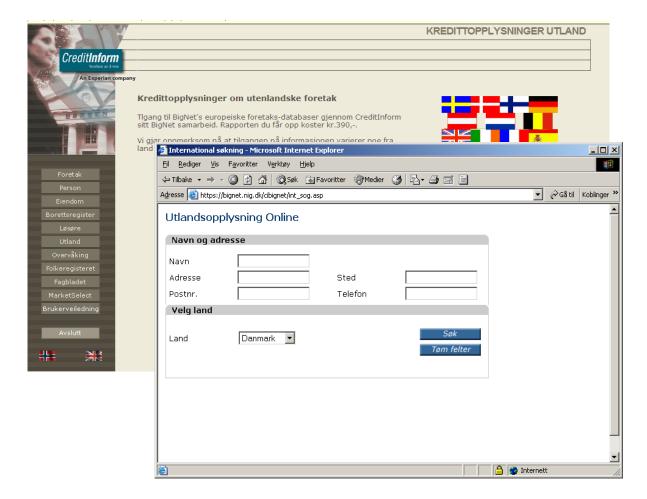
If you know the company registration number or the name of the company, you can carry out a direct search to find out if any security interests are registered for the company. You can do the same thing for private individuals (Person).

If you click "Motor vehicle", you can search using the vehicle registration number.

The last option, "Logbook" is useful if you know the journal number of the security interest/collateral you are looking for.

Searching for foreign companies

To show the search page, click the "Foreign reports" button in the menu on the left. The search page gives you access to the European company databases forming part of the BigNet collaboration.



- Select a country ("Land").
- Enter the name of the company you are interested in ("Navn").
- Click "Søk" (Search).

A list of matches appears as shown below.

If the menu does not contain the country you are interested in, there are no details for that country online. Contact our Customer Centre for alternative delivery methods.



Click the company for which you want to order a report. This takes you to an order page for the selected company. If there is a mark (*) in front of the company name, the address is a branch/department address.



The system automatically chooses the report that provides the best result. If you want to see the information that will be included in the report, select "Data tilgjengelig i Big-Net Rapport" (Data available in the Big-Net report).

Select a language for the report from the "Språk" (Language) menu. Leave the speed ("Hastighet") <u>unchanged</u>. For the method ("Metode"), the best choice is "Online", which displays the report on screen.

If you choose "E-post", you will receive the report by e-mail. If you choose this option, do not forget to enter your e-mail address in the "Fax/E-mail" field.

Using the following combinations will produce the best results when searching the international database

DenmarkAustriaNameName

Address Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code

Telephone no. Name + town

ID no. (internal KOB number) D-No. (org/vat no.) 10 characters

Norway Sweden Name Name

Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code. Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code.

Name + town Name + town

ID no. (organisation no) 9 characters ID no. (organisation no) 10 characters

Finland Belgium

Name Name

Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code. Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code.

Name + town Name + town

ID no. (org/vat no.) 8 characters ID no. (org/vat no.) 10 characters

Germany France
Name Name

Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code. Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code.

Name + town Name + town

ID no. (org/vat no.) 10 characters ID no. (org/vat no.) 9 characters

UK Ireland Name Name

Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code. Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code.

Name + town Name + town

ID no. (org/vat no.) + name 8 characters ID no. (org/vat no.) 5 characters (0 not used)

Netherlands

Name

Name + first 2-3 characters of the postal code.

Name + town

ID no. (cannot be used)

Appendix 1- Credit Rating levels

Level 1	Not creditworthy	0-14 points
Level 2	Credit against security	15-29 points
Level 3	Creditworthy	30-49 points
Level 4	Good creditworthiness	50-74 points
Level 5	Best creditworthiness	75-100 points

Appendix 2 - Status codes for companies (in the drop-down list)

- A Under public debt settlement
- B The company has changed its name
- F The company is being liquidated
- K The company is bankrupt
- O Assets of compulsory liquidation surrendered to debtors
- P Bankruptcy proceedings completed
- R The company has reserved itself against the sale of its address
- S The company has been deleted
- T The company has been compulsorily liquidated
- U Illegal company name, change orders received
- Z A company which probably no longer exists, but which is registered as being active in the Brønnøysund Register

Appendix 3 - Codes for company types

COMPANY TYPE	DEFINITION
ENK	SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP
ANS	GENERAL PARTNERSHIP
DA	SHARED LIABILITY
PRE	PART SHIPPING COMPANY
AS	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
ASA	PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
BA	LIMITED LIABILITY (COMPANY NOT SET UP FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES)
SA	COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
KS	LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
BBL	HOUSE BUILDING COOPERATIVE
BRL	HOUSING COOPERATIVE
FLI	ASSOCIATION/SOCIETY/ARRANGEMENT
STI	FOUNDATION
SPA	SAVINGS BANK
GFS	MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
SF	STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE
SÆR	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACCORDING TO SPECIAL LAW
EØFG	EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE GROUP
NUF	NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Texases A	
UTLA	FOREIGN UNIT
VPFO	SECURITIES FUND
КВО	ESTATE IN BANKRUPTCY
ВО	OTHER ESTATE, ESTATE OF DECEASED PERSON, JOINT ESTATE
SAM	JOINT OWNERSHIP UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW
REV	INDIVIDUAL REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTER OF AUDITORS Discontinued – changed to ENK
REGN	INDIVIDUAL REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTER OF ACCOUNTANTS Discontinued – changed to ENK
AAFY	SUB-UNIT OF INDIVIDUAL REGISTERED IN THE EMPLOYER'S REGISTER
PERS	OTHER INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED IN THE CONNECTED REGISTER
ІКЈР	OTHER NON-LEGAL ENTITIES
ANNA	OTHER LEGAL ENTITY
KTRF	JOINT OFFICES
BEDR	COMPANY
STAT	STATE
FYLK	COUNTY MUNICIPALITY
КОММ	MUNICIPALITY
ORGL	ORGANISATIONAL UNIT
OPMV	SPECIALLY DIVIDED UNIT – MVAL § 12, SECOND SECTION.
FEMV	JOINT VENTURE, JOINT VAT ACCOUNTS – MVAL § 12, THIRD SECTION.
VIFE	JOINTLY RUN BUSINESS – MVAL § 12, FOURTH SECTION.

UTBG	VOLUNTARILY REGISTERED RENTED BUILDINGS
ESEK	JOINT HOUSING OWNERSHIP
IKS	INTERMUNICIPAL SOCIETY
KF	MUNICIPAL COMPANY
FKF	COUNTY MUNICIPAL COMPANY
KIRK	JOINT ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL
PK	PENSION FUND
TVAM	COMPULSORILY REGISTERED UNIT
UDEF	UNDEFINED UNIT
FEMV	VAT registration JOINTLY REGISTERED FOR VAT WITH OTHER COMPANIES
SA	COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
ADOS	PUBLIC SECTOR ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT E.g. tax collector

Appendix 4 - Payment remarks

A payment remark is a defaulted monetary debt. CreditInform receives and registers payment remarks from the following sources:

- Debt collection agencies
- Municipalities and other organisations with in-house debt collection
- Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon (NE)
- The Register of Mortgaged Movable Property
- The Aquaculture Register
- The registers for Nothing to seize and Deduction from salaries/social security payments

<u>Judgements</u> in money claims

Handed down by the Conciliation Court after a civil action. If the action is undefended, a judgement in default of defence will normally be handed down. Following the reorganisation of the Conciliation Courts on 01.01.2006, judgements are reported by the debt collection agencies and no longer by the Conciliation Courts as before.

Voluntary secured debt

Specifies the company's level of secured debt, i.e. how much of a company's assets have been placed as security in order to receive financial assistance from creditors.

It is a good idea to consider the extent of voluntary secured debts when assessing creditworthiness, because this affects the debtor's ability to pay in the event of debt settlement proceedings, compositions or bankruptcies.

Payment remarks

AK	Public debt settlement
AO	UNDER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
AR	SEIZURE
DO	Arbitration ruling
FG	VOLUNTARY DEBT SETTLEMENT
GF	DEBT SETTLEMENT
HE	DECISION/RULING TO IMPOSE ENCUMBRANCE
IN	DEBT COLLECTION CASE
IS	Insolvent
ITU	NOTHING TO SEIZE
KK	Bankruptcy
K2	CLOSING OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS
LT	DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES/SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS
MF	INTERIM (COURT) ORDER
NR	NEW LEGAL ACTION

SPR	NO CREDIT
TA	Enforced compulsory winding-up of the company
T2	WINDING-UP ESTATE, RETURNED
TG	COMPULSORY DEBT SETTLEMENT
UL	Execution proceedings
UTT	DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES/SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS

Frivillige pantstillelser

TYPE	FRIVILLIGE PANTSTILLELSER
AT	LIEN IN AQUACULTURE LICENSES
DT	Lien in operating equipment
FA	Factoring agreement
FP	Lien in fishing equipment
IP	Industrial lien
JB	LIEN IN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT
KA	Voluntary lien on motor vehicle
LP	Voluntary Lien in farming equipment
SP	VENDOR'S LIEN
VL	Voluntary charge of inventory

Appendix 5 - Explanation of key financial data

Our key data is extracted from the four classic criteria that are used when analysing how a company is performing:

- The company's <u>profitability</u>, defined as the tied-up capital (return on capital) and the main reasons why this return is changing.
- The company's <u>financial structure</u> and the reasons for any changes (positive and negative) in the company's financial situation.
- The company's <u>liquidity situation</u> and why this has improved or worsened.

- The company's solvency, i.e. its ability to absorb future losses.

Operating margin: Operating income

Sales x 100

The operating margin expresses the proportion of sales that is left over for interest and profit.

Liquidity ratio: <u>Current assets</u>

Short-term creditors

The company's ability to repay short-term creditors. Short-term liabilities are usually repaid by releasing capital tied up in current assets. The liquidity ratio should be at least 1 (which means that short-term liabilities can be repaid from the company's current assets). For stable companies, the liquidity ratio is normally 1.5 or higher. Falling balance sheet liquidity is often a sign that liquidity in general is overstretched.

Working capital: Current assets - short-term liabilities

Equity ratio: Tied-up equity + free equity = total equity

Total debt and equity x 100

The equity ratio (solvency) indicates how much of the company is financed with equity. In practice, solvency depends on a healthy balance between using and obtaining capital. The main test of a company's solvency is the amount of equity at a particular time.

By Norwegian standards, a solvency ratio of 10-25% is normal. A solvency ratio of 20% and higher is very good.

Debt/equity ratio: Short-term liabilities + long-term liabilities

Tied-up equity + free equity = total equity

Total of short-term and long-term liabilities in relation to the equity.

Example: A debt/equity ratio of 2 means that for each unit of equity there are 2 units of debt. In other words, the debt is twice the equity. A debt/equity ratio from 3 to 1 is very good. Ratios between 1 and 0 are rare, and indicate that the company is extremely solid at the time of analysis.

Interest cover: Operating income + financial revenues

Financial expenses

Interest cover indicates the number of times the operating income (before the financial expenses are deducted) could cover the financial expenses. There are many examples of companies with a healthy overall return on capital, but whose entire income (and sometimes even more) is spent on interest.

Rule of thumb: interest cover > 3.

The financial expenses should not account for more than 1/3 of the operating income + financial revenues.

Cash flow/cash earnings:

Earnings after financial revenues and expenses – calculated tax + depreciation Operating revenue x 100

This key figure is an expression of the company's financial freedom of movement and indicates the proportion from each sale that is left over as cash. This tells us:

- the company's capacity to finance its own investments
- how the company services debt repayments
- how much is left for real profit

Inventory finance: <u>Current assets – short-term liabilities</u> Inventory x 100

This ratio indicates how much long-term capital is left over to finance the company's inventory after the fixed assets have been financed in the long term. The long-term inventory finance ratio should normally be at least the same as the company's permanent minimum inventory.

Rule of thumb: > 50%.

Return on equity: Operating income + financial revenues - financial expenses - tax Free equity + tied-up equity = total equity x 100

The return on equity indicates the rate of return on the ownership interest. The rate of return should be at least as high as normal market interest rates. The ratio uses the result of the company's normal activities after deducting interest expenses for borrowed capital and taxes. The result should be seen in relation to the amount of equity. The return on investment should be at least 15% or the same as the market interest rate, plus 2-3% as a risk premium.

Overall return on capital: Operating income + financial revenues Total debt and equity x 100

The overall return on capital represents the rate of return on the entire capital, using the book value, that is invested in the business. The ratio shows the result from the company's normal activity in the form of the rate of return measured in

% before interest expenses, extraordinary expenses/revenues and tax.

The overall return on capital should be at least 15% or the same as the market interest rate, plus 2-3% as a risk premium.

Appendix 6 - Consumer Delphi

The Delphi model was developed in consultation with the leading analysts in Experian-Scorex. The aim was to improve accuracy and quality while using existing data.

The model was developed on the basis of 234,000 people with an active credit history in Norway. We only used people with an active credit history so that the development portfolio would be as real as possible. Including people who are not looking for credit would have weakened the model.

The process analysed more data sources than previous models and paid particular attention to payment remarks, tax assessment data and business interests.

When the model is used, the elements are altered depending on whether any remarks are recorded for the person (two sub-models). People with remarks at the time of the search are scored using different variables (more details for the payment remarks).

The main improvement compared with other standard models is an increase in the number of people scored. This reduces the need for manual checking, and identifies non-creditworthy people in a completely new way.

Risk table:

The model ranges from 0-100 points.

Appendix 7 - Credit Rating

Credit Rating is our existing expert model for evaluating companies. The score points provide a picture of the company's financial situation ranging from 0 to 100 points.

Overview of model

Credit Rating measures the creditworthiness of a company.

The following company models are scored:

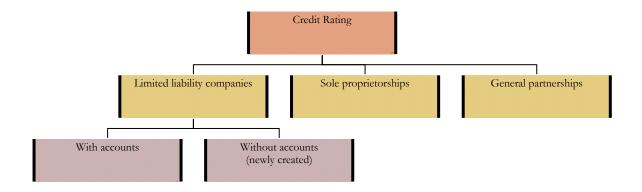
- Limited liability companies (AS) and public limited companies (ASA)
- Sole proprietorships (ENK)
- General partnerships (ANS)

Banking/finance and insurance companies are not rated.

The companies provide different data, so they are scored in the following different models:

Limited liability companies are subdivided into two sub-models:

- Limited liability companies with accounts
- Limited liability companies without accounts (newly created)



Risk table

Credit Rating gives points between 1 and 100, where 100 is the best. 0 points indicate that the company is inactive or that different policy rules have been applied.

The risk is divided into the following five categories:

15-29 Credit against security

30-49 Creditworthy

50-74 Good creditworthiness

75-100 Best creditworthiness

Appendix 8 – Commercial Delphi

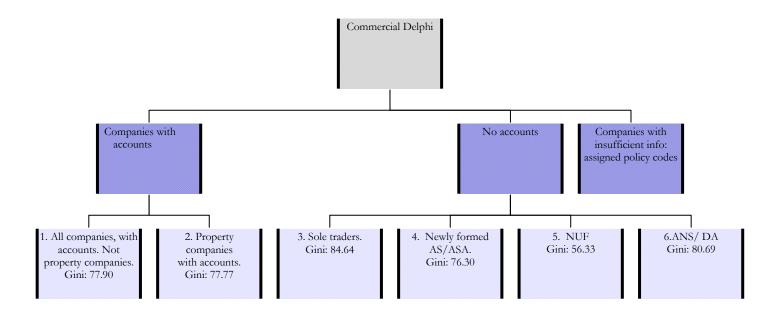
The Delphi model was developed in collaboration with top analysts from Experian Decision Analytics and was completed in November 2008. The process involved analysing more data sources than for previous models and adding important comments to the score. In addition to the points score, the probability of a company going bankrupt is also shown. There are several new policy rules in the model and auditors' remarks are now included in the score. The policy is not to rule out a company because of negative equity. Information concerning the Managing Director and the Chairman of the Board, as well as events/changes, forms part of the variables.

The greatest improvement compared with other standard models is the increase in the number of companies scored. The model scores 775,104 Norwegian companies, which is an increase of 99,874 companies on the previous model. This increase means fewer checks are required for manual processing and indicates bad risks using a completely new method compared with other models.

Scale:

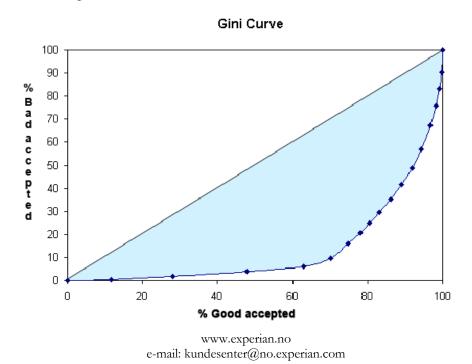
The range of the model is 0-1000 points.

Overview of the model



Gini

The Gini coefficient measures the difference between the distribution of good and bad, i.e. how effective the scoring model is. Shown as a curve, it indicates the percentage of bad that will be accepted and the corresponding percentage of good accepted for a given cut-off. A perfect scorecard will accept 100% of the good and none of the bad – i.e. 100% effective. A completely unusable scorecard will accept the same proportion of good and bad in all score groups and will follow the diagonal line. A Gini of greater than 50 is good and we refer to the results discussed in point 1.



Which companies are scored?

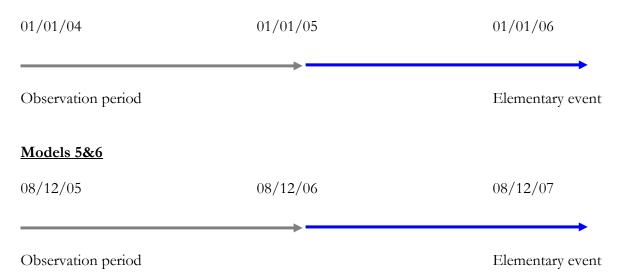
Model	Description	Commercial
		Delphi
1	Accounts (all company forms)	164887
2	Property accounts (all company forms)	51082
3	ENK (Sole traders)	467654
4	New AS/ASA (Limited company/PLC)	27554
5	NUF (Norwegian-registered foreign companies)	22810
6	ANS/DA (Responsible companies/Companies	41117
	with shared responsibility)	
	Total	775104
	Credit rating (scores AS/ASA/ANS/ENK)	675230
	Increase	99874

The table shows the number and type of companies scored in the individual models. In total, 775,104 companies are scored. Compared with the Credit Rating model, this is an increase of 99,784.

Time period

The definition of an elementary event is an event (see good/bad definition) occurring within 12 months of the observation date. The models are constructed and tested using data from the following periods;

Models 1-4



Good/Bad definition

A scorecard is principally based on an analysis where the main groups are companies that go bankrupt compared with those that do not.

Generally speaking, "bad" refers to a client which, given future events, will not be "accepted".

Generally speaking, "good" refers to a client that the company would like to do business with, given future events.

Criteria	Circumstances	Bad/Ind./Good	Code, Comment
Bankruptcy	Bankruptcy	Bad	KK, K1, K2
Forcibly dissolved	Forcibly dissolved	Bad	TA
Composition	Composition	Bad	AK - Composition
Agreement on debt settlement	Voluntary agreement on debt settlement (person)	Bad	FG – Person behind the company
Debt settlement proceedings	Debt settlement proceedings (person)	Bad	GF – Person behind the company
Change of debt settlement	Change of debt settlement (person)	Bad	PE – Person behind the company Old code
Renewal of debt settlement	Renewal of debt settlement (person)	Bad	PG – Person behind the company Old code
Forced debt settlement	Forced debt settlement (person)	Bad	TG – Person behind the company
Debt collectors deemed bankrupt	Insolvency	Bad	IS - applies for ENK/ANS/DA.
Seizures	Seizures	Indeterminate	AR – Seizures (person and company)
Suspended for credit	Suspended for credit (person)	Indeterminate	SPR – Person behind the company
All other companies		Good	

The good/bad definition will reflect Experian's experience, but the risk level required will be tailored to each of our clients individually.

The models predict

- The probability that within 12 months, a company will:
 - Go bankrupt
 - Be forcibly dissolved
 - Implement public composition
- If the company has personal responsibility, we also consider the following for the responsible participants:
 - Bankruptcy
 - Forcible dissolution
 - Public composition
 - Debt settlement proceedings

The good/bad definition is as follows:

Good: No comments recorded during the period.

Bad: At least one very serious comment recorded during the period.

See table for more details.

Risk classes

Matrix A applies to:

- Model 1 Companies with accounts
- Model 2 Property companies with accounts
- Model 4 Newly formed AS/ASA
- Model 5 NUF

	Score		Probability of bankruptcy
1	1	Advise against giving credit: Very high risk	35.56
2	2-271	Not creditworthy: High risk	15.15
3	272-589	Credit against security recommended: Above-average risk	5.29
4	590-670	Low credit amount recommended: Below-average risk	1.91
5	671-768	Creditworthy: Below-average risk	1.02
6	769-875	Good creditworthiness: Below-average risk	0.44
7	876-958	Best creditworthiness: Low risk	0.09
8	959-1000	Absolute best creditworthiness: Very low risk	0.01

Matrix B applies to companies with personal responsibility:

- Model 3 Sole traders
- Model 6 ANS/DA

	Score		Probability of bankruptcy
1	1- 208	Advise against giving credit: High risk	10.3
2	209-475	Credit against security recommended: High/average risk	3.76
3	476-620	Low credit amount recommended: Above-average risk	0.87
4	621-661	Creditworthy: Below-average risk	0.40
5	662-781	Creditworthy: Below-average risk	0.21
6	782-822	Good creditworthiness: Low risk	0.09
7	823-950	Best creditworthiness: Low risk	0.02
8	951-1000	Absolute best creditworthiness: Very low risk	0.01

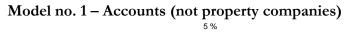
Models 1-6 Weighting of main areas

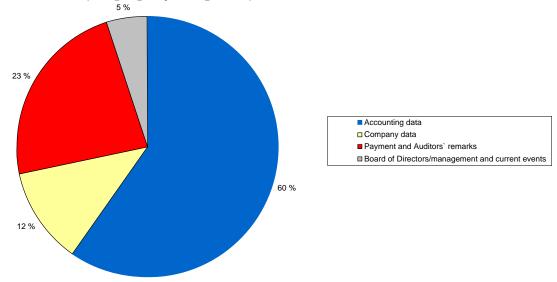
When developing the models, we used all the available information from our databases.

- Basic information about the company
 - Age, form of company, industry, sector code, etc.
- Accounts, key ratios, liquidity + changes
- Payment history
- Events change of management, name, new share capital, etc.
- Owners, subsidiaries
- Information about participants Consumer Delphi, payment history, age, Managing Director, etc.
- Industry statistics
- Our models use the combination of variables that provides the best assessment

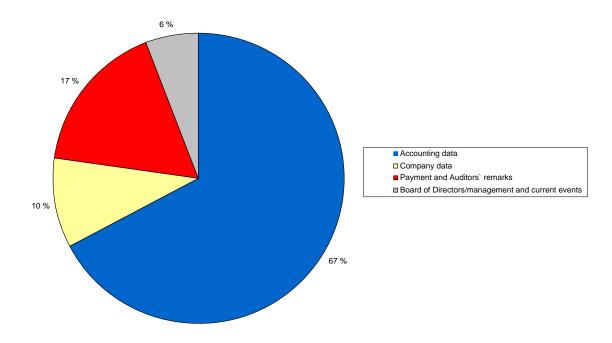
The diagrams below show the percentage distribution of the various data elements, on the basis of the following classification:

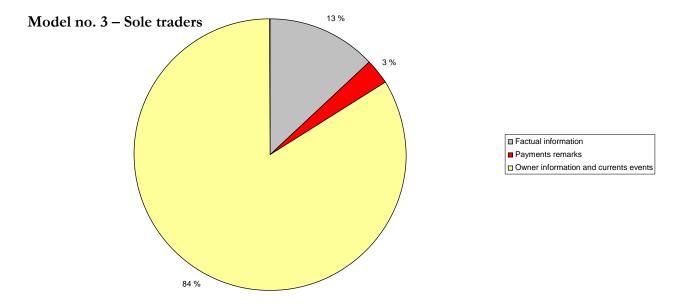
- Accounting information (data from the previous year's accounts and key ratios)
- Factual information (the age of the company, industry, geography, subsidiaries, sector, form of company, register information)
- Payment and auditors' remarks (negative payment remarks and remarks from auditors)
- Board of Directors/management and current events (details on the Board of Directors/management, changes and events)
- Owner/participant information (information concerning those responsible for the company)



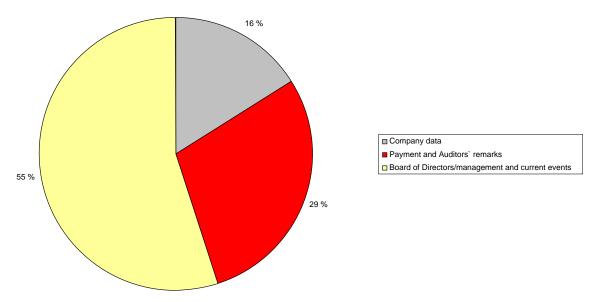


Model no. 2 – Accounts (property)

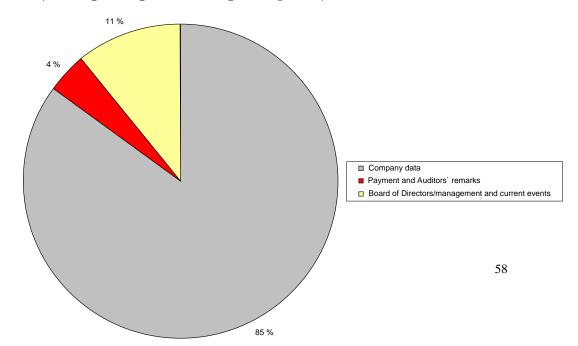


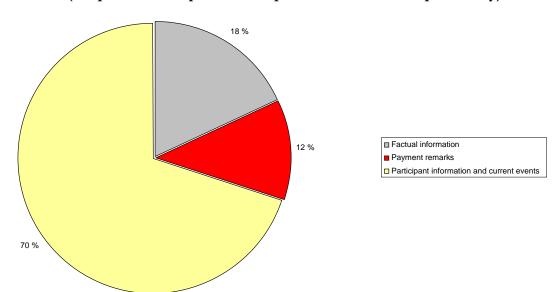


Model no. 4 – AS/ASA without accounts



Model no. 5 – NUF (Norwegian-registered foreign companies)





Model no. 6 – ANS/DA (Responsible companies/Companies with shared responsibility)

Adverse reason codes/Important score parameters

For all companies in risk class 1-5, we show the 1-3 most important reasons/variables that resulted in the company not achieving a maximum score. This text is intended to provide information about important circumstances that should be checked more thoroughly, as well as an explanation of the score value.

Credit limits

Credit limits are set on the basis of the points score and are calculated in model 1 (companies with accounts, all company types that have provided accounts) and model 2 (property companies that have provided accounts).

Initially, <u>all</u> forms of company are given credit limits, provided that accounts are available for them.

The limits will be a percentage of turnover or equity.

The credit limits will under no circumstances exceed the <u>lower</u> of:

- 3% of turnover, or
- 15% of equity

If the maximum credit would be greater than NOK 5 million, the maximum credit is set at NOK 5 million.

Appendix 9 - Example of a report for a foreign company:

Supplied by: CreditInform AS. Copenhagen 2003-09-09, 14:18 Sørkedalsveien 10 C Order Number: 1416049

Box 5275 Majorstua Your Ref.: D84CIA00118CMZUA2007

N 0303 Oslo Norway

<*** European Compact Report ***>

Delivery Online - Normal

<** Confidential and without responsibility **>

This report is supplied by BIGNet's national credit information bureau. KOB does not guarantee the completeness or correctness of the information.

KOB does not take on any responsibility of direct or indirect loss or damage of any kind due to the use of the report.

<** Company ID **>

Main name CREDITINFORM AS
Main address PB 5275 MAJORSTUA

City 0303 OSLO Country Norway

Phone-no. +47--81555454 Fax-no. +47--22465390

Nat. partner ID-no. 881917122

ID-/Reg.-no. 881917122

Legal form Limited company

Company Status Active

Latest change 2008-06-04

<** Activity **>

Activity 74.00 Other professional, scientific and technical activ

74.80 ** Unknown NACE v2.0 74.87 ** Unknown NACE v2.0

No of employees empl 121

<** Management Information **>

Management JACOBSEN TIM WOLFF (Managing director)

Board of directors FIDDIS RICHARD WILLIAM (Chairman of the board)

JACOBSEN TIM WOLFF (Member of the board)

MOLNAR GABOR (Member of the board)

HOVE FINN PEDER RAMSGAARD (Member of the board)

<** Historical Data **>

Established 2000

Registered 2000-05-04

Historical data 2000-07-06 Company name NORDIC INFO AS

<** Credit Facilities **>

Bankers DNB NOR BANK ASA

<** Financial data **>

Currency Norwegian Krone

<* *>

Closing date 2007-03-31 2006-03-31 2005-03-31

Source Ann. report Ann. report Ann. report

Turnover 148.139.000,00 158.130.000,00 155.537.000,00 Costs 145.753.000,00 140.744.000,00 136.845.000,00

Extraordinary items 0,00 0,00 0,00

Tax 313.000,00 4.506.000,00 4.765.000,00

Annual result -146.000,00 10.924.000,00 11.965.000,00

<* Assets *>

Fixed assets 216.480.000,00 224.101.000,00 226.249.000,00 Current assets 33.788.000,00 33.437.000,00 26.994.000,00

<* Liabilities *>

Equity capital 114.764.000,00 103.840.000,00 114.618.000,00 Share capital 20.100.000,00 20.100.000,00 20.100.000,00 Long-term debts 86.643.000,00 89.665.000,00 95.853.000,00 49.006.000,00 53.109.000,00 Short-term debts 53.551.000,00

<* Company Ratios *>

Gearing I 1,18 1,24 1,44 Gearing II 0,76 0,78 0,92

Acid test ratio I	0,69	0,63	0,50
Acid test ratio II	0,69	0,63	0,50
Return on investment	1,24	6,94	7,51
Return on equity	-0,13	9,52	11,52
Solvency ratio	45,80	44,56	41,00

<** Corporate Structure **>

Parent company EXPERIAN AS (100%)

Shareholder EXPERIAN AS (100%) (Shareholder)

Subsidiaries MARKETINFORM AS (ID:982286964) (100%)

INFOPARTNER AS (ID:982287049) (100%) EXPERIAN SCOREX AS (ID:987069252) (100%) REALINFORM NORGE AS (ID:982287022) (100%)

EXPERIAN AS (ID:965218971) (100%)

<** Payment profile **>

Payment profile Payment regular

<** Credit Summary **>

Rating 72

Risk class Low

Credit limit Estimated 4.465.000,00